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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABL[illegible]INT

Is supplied with [illegible]ilities for doing first-class J[illegible]g busine[illegible] and pro[illegible]xecutes

WEDDING CARDS, [illegible], VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, P[illegible], BALL CARDS, BILL[illegible], FANCY SHOW CARDS, POSTER[illegible] BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A railroad in Asia Minor from Sentari to Ismidt is to be extended to India and will be the grand transdivision line between Europe and Asia. It passes near the tomb of Hannibal. Nicomedia is a way station. It crosses streams on repaired bridges that were built by Justinian, and altogether has a right of way through more ancient history than any other road on earth.

Dr. Junker, who learned in Central Africa to relish fried ants and lived for years on a native bill of fare, expresses decided views in his new book on the way to get along in the Dark Continent. He goes so far as to say that in his opinion the white man who accustomed himself to native food will keep in better health than if he enjoyed the best of European cookery.

A new "cure" has been invented in Germany, which, suggests the Chicago Herald may be adopted as a greater novelty than the mind cure or the faith cure. Its basis is the hardening of the human organism, which has been disastrously enfeebled by civilization. The patients imitate the noble savage and the gypsy and the system includes going barefoot as one part of the cure. One German parish contains 1400 patients.

D'd you ever hear of a syndicate of widows? is a question propounded by the New York Journal. Then that paper proceeds to inform its readers that one is being formed to move the French Government to help Lucien Wyse to wring a renewal of the Panama concession from the Government of Colombia. This widow's union will be a great one, 16,000 free and independent ladies having gone into the Panama affair. M. de Lesseps has gone to his Chateau de Sorel. He was quite deaf before he went there, but was still loquacious.

The Chicago News thinks that the extent of immigration into this country from Canada is not generally realized. Last year, in the city of Ottawa alone, the United States consul gave certificates to 325 heads of families who removed across the line. The superior advantages afforded by this country cause a constant drain upon the best blood of the dominion, giving their the fo savings and possessions, thousands of young men and women are constantly pouring over the border. To offset this there is no migration the other way. Few Americans leave their own country and few Canadians ever return to their native land.

It is the general belief of the public, declares the New York News, that immense quantities of California wines are shipped annually to France, and come back to New York in French casks and bottles bearing French labels, where they are sold as the productions of French vineyards. The report of the United States Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, says that our exports of wines amounted during the year to 372,000 gallons in casks and 7300 gallons in bottles. Of this, 66,000 gallons went to South America, 85,000 to Hawaii, 53,000 to Mexico, 50,000 to Great Britain, 44,000 to Germany, and only 1086 gallons to France. So it seems that France does not use much of our wine, and as we only exported 1700 gallons of spirits to France during the year the amount of American brandy returning to this country must be extremely small.

"We of the East scarcely realize our great empire of the Pacific," exclaims the Pittsburg Commercial. "California, Oregon and Washington have an area of 323,570 square miles—greater than New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North and South Carolina combined. It is great, also, in its resources, embracing every element of wealth to be found in the eastern, middle and western states, and the southern might be added, with the exception of rice, cotton and sugar, for California grows all the tropical fruits. California is the greatest fruit state, but also grows considerable wheat. Oregon has lumber and extensive agricultural lands. Washington has more lumber and more agricultural lands, and far more coal and iron than three of the others. It more resembles Pennsylvania and may properly be called the Pennsylvania and the Pacific. The wheat lands of California and largely of Oregon are cultivated in large tracts of several thousand acres owned by one person, and the work is chiefly done by machinery. There are only two brief seasons of work—plowing and reaping. Cattle and hogs roam over the fields and fatten the rest of the year. It requires large capital and a big ranch to make that kind of farming profitable. It is no place for farmers of limited means or for small farms. A thrifty farmer must have work the year round. He wants to have his garden, his fruit orchard and his cows and pigs, as well as the grain and stock he raises for market. Eastern Washington is the better place for such a farmer."

Life and Death.

When life is life in days long hence
And dea was death, as all men knew,
Then no o asked the why or whence,
And eac to either gave his due;
Then one side the other grew.
But scien came with mystic band
And bound the old within the new.
For life and death go hand in hand.

And now we feel the subtle sense
Of life-in-death, that thrills us through.
And long with hearts and souls intense
The coil of fate to swift undo.
To pierce the secret of the blue
Far niches of the skyey land,
And hope and dread our spirits woo,
For life and death go hand in hand.

We strive to reason—vain pretense;
We search, yet find no golden clue,
The veil of Isis meets us dense
And no one knows the false or true;
Like ships adrift without a crew,
We blindly seek an unknown land,
But see, not in view,
Of life and death go hand in hand.

ENVOY.

Prince, wise beyond your years are you,
Yet doubt I if you understand
The difference between the two,
For life and death go hand in hand.
—[Ernest McGaffey in Chicago Herald.

PATTY'S PRESUMPTION.

"Hullo!"

A little white face turned wearily and a gleam of interest shot into the tired eyes as they caught sight of Patty outside the window. Patty was short and fat and her face covered with freckles, but to the little invalid she seemed a picture of beauty, for she belonged to the great outside world of which the sick girl only caught an occasional glimpse from her window in the big red brick hospital.

"Iullo," she said, returning Patty's vigorous greeting in a weak little voice.

"See, I have brought you some flowers," continued Patty, holding up her hands full of buttercups and daisies. "I got them at a picnic; but how shall I get them up to you? Will they let me climb up to the window?"

Patience nodded and Patty, tying the flowers in her handkerchief, climbed lightly up, clinging to lightning rod and window sill, and holding by one hand emptied the contents of the handkerchief into Patient's lap. The sick child gave a cry of gladness, and gathering them up held them to her face.

"Oh, how sweet they smell of woods and meadows," said Patty. "They just peek up among the green leaves so cute. I wish you could see them."

"I wish I could," said Patience, her face full of longing. "I never was in the woods in all my life."

"Oh, my!" gasped Patty, "how sorry I am for you. I wish I could take you there, but we haven't anything but our baby carriage, and you could not double your feet up in that, 'cause you're lame."

Just then the matron entered, giving Pity such a fright that she nearly fell of the window ledge, but the matron smiled when she saw her, and stopped to look at the flowers.

"Her name is Patty," exclaimed Patience, "and she lives next door. She feels so sorry for me because I'm lame that she has saved me these flowers. She says if they had a carriage she would take me to the woods, too."

"Well, I don't know about that; if they had a carriage they would be like all the rest of the folks—never a thought for any one but themselves. I often think that if the people who have carriages would remember the sick in the hospitals how many weary days would be brightened."

"Patty Patty," cried a shrill voice, "ma says to come home and take care of the baby." And she slid down to the ground pondering the matron's words. Patty lived so near the hospital that he caught many glimpses of the sufferig within those high brick walls, but she had never been able to show her sympathy for the little inmates except by an occasional cheery nod and a 'Hullo' when she caught sight of a face at the window.

Patience had been there so long that she felt very well acquainted with her, and her tender little heart was filled with plans to take her to the woods as she sat bobbing he baby up and down in his crib. She lived in the rear of one of the great avenues, and as she watched the carriages roll past she wondered why it was that it was only those who had none who wanted to take sick people to drive.

Just then a carriage came by that Patty had often admired. The stately horses, with their clanking silver chains, the immovable coachman in high top boots, and the soft liken cushions against which Mrs. Muchmore leaned would be just the thing for Patience's lame back, Patty though.

"She looks sick herself," she commented, as Mrs. Muchmore's dissatisfied eyes rested on her and the baby for a moment and then turned languidly away. "I shouldn't wonder a bit if she would do it if she only thought of it. I believe I'll ask her."

The idea was so fascinating that Patty could think of nothing else. She had always wanted to make a call on somebody and here was her chance. She remembered having heard somewhere that people who calle must have calling cards, and she set about making one. A sheet of notepaper was cut in two and Miss Patty Hawkins was printed upon it in her very best letters. Then her mother's best hat and lace mitts were borrowed.

She did not stop to ask for them, so sure was she that the object of her call would make her willing to lend them. The baby was cross that afternoon and would not go to sleep, and Patty was in despair for fear her visit could not be made. But at last she was free, and summoning all her courage she mounted the massive stone steps, card in hand, and rang the bell. The tall footman who opened the door stared [illegible] at the queer little figure before him. The fat, freckled face surmounted by the tall hat crowned with waving feathers, and the monstrous lace mitts, brought a smile to his usually severe countenance.

"Is Mrs. Muchmore to home?" asked Patty, serenely handing him the card.

Thomas was about to make reply that Mrs. Muchmore was engaged, when the voice of her maid at his elbow stopped him.

"Don't send her away. The mistress is in one of her worst spells, and if anything can bring her out of it a sight of that young one will."

So Thomas gravely led the way to Mrs. Muchmore's room, Patty's card on his salver, and followed by Patty herself.

"Miss Patty Hawkins," he announced, throwing open the door.

Mrs. Muchmore raised her languid eyes, and then sat up in surprise.

"Ah, Miss Hawkins, are you well?"

"Yes'm, so as to be about," answered Patty, remembering the oft repeated phrase of an old woman who visited her mother.

Thomas placed her a chair and departed with a grin. Mrs. Muchmore hesitated for a moment and then asked, "Is there anything special you called to see me about?"

"Yes'm," answered Polly. "It is about your carriage. I should like to borrow it." Then, seeing the lady's look of astonishment she hastened to add, "It's for Patience—she's lame, you know—I can walk. If your man is [illegible] my pa can drive wagon lots of times."

"I do not think I quite understand you," faltered Mrs. Muchmore. "I do not know who Patience is."

"Why, she's the little girl over to the hospital."

And Patty, forgetting that she must hold her head very still on account of her hat, which was very much too large, nodded toward the building. Down dropped the hat to her shoulders, completely hiding her fat face. She hastened to put it back, crimson with embarrassment, stealing a quick glance at her hostess. But no one could have told from Mrs. Muchmore's face but that she was accustomed to have her visitors' hats extinguish them like a pair of snuffers.

By a few words she succeeded in making Patty feel at ease and was listening with interest to the story of Patience.

"Tell her when you see her again that I shall be very glad to take her to the woods tomorrow if it is pleasant; and my man is never too busy to drive me," she added, with a smile.

Patty, full of excitement, ran home to her mother, forgetting the borrowed hat.

"Why, Patty Hawkins!" she cried, angrily, giving her a little shake, "where have you been with my hat?"

"I've been to call on Mrs. Muchmore," answered Patty, eagerly, "and she asked me to come again."

"Well, you are the most presumptionest child I have ever heard of." And Mrs. Hawkins, forgetting her vexation, burst into peals of ringing laughter. "Asked you to come again, did she? Ha, ha, ha! with that hat! ha, ha, ha! And those mitts, ho, ho, ho. If you ain't the very funniest looking figure I ever see. You're enough to make the most melancholy woman in the world go into hysterics, ha, ha, ha!"

"She didn't laugh at all," cried Patty, the tears starting to her eyes, "and she's going to take Patience to ride."

True to her word, Mrs. Muchmore called for Patience the next day, and it seemed to her as she sat by the child's side that she looked at the trees, the field and the river for the first time, for she saw them through the eyes of the little invalid, whose pleasure was too deep for words.

"It's most like heaven," she said once, in answer to a question from her new friend. "No, ma'am, I never saw anything so beautiful before. I got hurt when I was a little bit of a thing, and I never could walk since. Oh, no, I don't mind it so much now, because I can sit in a chair by the window. It is hard to stay in bed all the time."

That was only the beginning of many drives for Patience, and before the summer was over she went for a week to Mrs. Muchmore's cottage by the lake and Patty was invited to go with her and amuse her. When she had once begun Mrs. Muchmore found it hard to know where to stop, and the little inmates of the children's hospital began to think of her as their good fairy.

"What a pleasure it must be to be rich," said a friend to her one day.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Muchmore, "but I never found it out until this summer and I shall never cease to be grateful to Miss Patty Hawkins for helping me to see the real blessedness in it.—[Congregationalist.

The Man and the Smasher.

While we were waiting at Trenton for the Long Branch train a lot of baggage had to be transferred. The manner in which it was handled excited the indignation of a score of passengers, but no one wanted a "scen" and no protests were made until the last trunk was reached. It was an ordinary zinc trunk, well rapped, and stout enough to go around the world with fair usage. Thomas on the truck ended it up, gave a twist and a fling, and it struck ground with a crash and burst open. The owner had been quietly surveying operations, and as the climax came he sped forward and asked:

"How much will it take to repair that trunk?"

"Blamedfino," was the reply, followed by a chuckle.

"Then I will post you in your business," quietly remarked the passenger.

He was a solid, broad-shouldered man; with one grab he had the baggageman by the hip and boulder and held him aloft as if he had been a bundle of hay.

"What's the damage?" he asked as he prepared for a heave.

"Here — stop — hold on—don't!" shouted the terrified destroyer of baggage.

"What's the damage to my trunk?"

"Five d-dollars, and I'll pay it."

"Oh, you will? very well."

His victim had scarcely reached his feet when he fished up a $5 bill. His face was whiter than flour, and he trembled so that he had to sit down.

"Don't forget that a passenger's trunk has all the rights of a passenger," said the man as he turned away to light a cigar [illegible] "Now who is he?" I asked of the man on my left.

"Don't you know? Why, that's Muldoon, the wrestler and trainer."—[Detroit Free Press.

Kansas Was Originally "Kansas."

In 1722-3 the commander of the territory in which was included what is now Kansas, claimed by France, erected a fort near the mouth of the Osage, in the hope of preventing any further incursions by the Spaniards into the region beyond the Missouri. It was called Fort Orleans, and was built after the annihilation of a colony of Spaniards from Santa Fe (by the Kansas Indians) who had attempted a settlement in some portion of what is now the state of Missouri, near the mouth of the Osage, probably. Of the 300 that left Santa Fe with hopeful hearts not one was left to tell the story of the massacre.

The territory now Kansas, or at east that portion of it that borders on Kaw, was occupied by the Kanzas ndians, and "Kansas" is a corruption of that primitive name, happily, too, for the original is harsh, and lacks the euphony of the modern form. It is alleged that the name was diverted from the original through the mistake of a proofreader, who, revising the very early work of some missionary, mistook the "n" for an inverted "u" and so "corrected" it, and to that blunder we are indebted for the name of Kansas. The Kansas Indians are called the Kaws, a diminutive of Kansas or Kanzas. I have seen the word spelled in old books Kauza and Kausa, but the z is probably the correct letter.—[Kansas City Star.

Absurd Russian Superstitions.

The most absurd superstitions are rife in Russia. At Serpookhov, near Moscow, an official announcement was recently placarded at the street corner. The common people are unable to read. They requested a man, who looked like a priest, to decipher for them the contents of the bill. He unhesitatingly and positively declared that it contained the warning that the city of Serpookhov would be swallowed in the ground. In less than an hour the news spread throughout the place, and the people abandoned their work and began streaming out into the fields in large crowds. All the factories were deserted by the laborers. It was some time before the frightened crowds were restored to reason and to their regular pursuits, but the originator of the trouble could not be found.

She Read Him at Once.

"Is it trwue that you can—aw—wead charwacter in the hand, Miss Flitters?"

"Oh, indeed, yes, Mr. Smartie. I am quite an adept."

"W-well wead mine, w-won't you?"

"Why certainly. Hm! Your hand is very soft, Mr. Smartie."—[Bazar.

OLD AND NEW.

rmer War-Ships and Those of Today Compared.

anifold Duties Required of Modern Men-of-wars Men.

The old sailing frigate and the great he of battle ships, with towering masts and enormous squares of canvas, their long rows of guns, tier upon tier, their crews of seven hundred men, have disappeared in the mists of the past along with the heroes of Cooper and Marryat. The smallest vessel of our squadron, with her six guns, her powerful engines, and all the appliances of defence and offence, that steam and electricity, in short, that modern science contributes to the safety and efficiency of a ship and a ship's company of the present time, would destroy a whole fleet of "saucy Arethusas."

With the change in the ships, a change in the life and the training of a sailor has come, a change so great, that one of Nelson's old sea-dogs, or even Jackie of our late war, would be dumbfounded at the manifold duties required of a modern man-of-war's man. Jack must be a soldier nowadays as well as a seaman. He must understand the intricate mechanism of the revolving cannon, the delicate sights and complicated breech apparatus of the heavy guns with their hydraulic mountings, the management and care of his magazine rifle and his self-cocking revolver, as well as how to go aloft in a gale of wind and "pass the weather ear-ring," to pull an oar in a boat, or to knot and splice a rope.

In a man-of-war's crew of today, many of the men must be specially trained for the peculiar kind of work falling to their share in the general tout-ensemble of modern scientific appliances that are necessary to insure the efficiency of the ship as an instrument of warfare, and to provide for the comfort and welfare of those serving on board of her. For example, the Yorktown, which at the time of the writing of this article is probably the most thoroughly equipped of the vessels of our new navy now in commission, comprises in its crew of 180 men—exclusive of her line officers, surgeon, engineers, and paymaster—several expert electricians to run the dynamo and keep in order the electric appliances; machinists—one of whom is a boilermaker, and the others qualified for duties connected with the running and repairing of the complicated engines, the distilling of the drinking-water, the heating apparatus, and the many uses that steam may be put to; an apothecary, several so-called yeomen as assistants to the paymaster, engineers, etc.; besides a blacksmith, tailor, painter, carpenters, sailmaker and others.

A Curious Little Railroad.

"You fellows down here can talk about your railroads, but I have struck the biggest thing in the way of a railroad in the West that I ever saw in my life." He was a big Wall street operator who had just returned from a trip over the Illinois Central, and he was telling his experiences to a group in Delmonico's.

"It's a little, single-track, narrow-gauge road, and I discovered it in a rich farming portion of Central Illinois. It is owned and run by the farmers, and all the hands from engineer down are farmers' sons. The stations are the farm houses along the line, and there's one through train a day—all freight, with one passenger car hitched on.

"There is no telegraph or block system, for there can be no collision. Nobody knows when a train is coming until it is in sight. The rails are laid on ties placed on the virgin prairie, and there is no roadbed and no grade.

"Notwithstanding all this it carries lots of freight in the way of produce from the farms to a branch of the Illinois Central, and it pays the farmers who own it well. It has no name, and you won't find it in Poor's Manuel."—[New York Sun.

Trees 650 Feet Tall.

Prof. Fred G. Plummer, the civil engineer of Tacoma, says: "I have been all over this country and have the best collection of the flora to be found anywhere. What do you think of these trees 650 feet high? They are to be found that high in the unsurveyed townships near the foot of Mount Tacoma, and what is more I have seen them and made an instrumental measurement of a number with that result. There are lots of trees near the base of Mount Tacoma whose foliage is so far above the ground that it is impossible to tell to what family they belong except by the bark. Very few people know or dream of the immensity of our forest growth. I wish that some of our large trees could be sent to the World's Fair at Chicago. We could send a flag pole, for instance, 300 or 400 feet long."—[Olympia (Wash.) Tribune.

An Insect that Is Bought and Sold.

The cochineal is of interest to us because of its use in making scarlet dyes. It is found in the woods in hot countries, particularly in certain parts of Mexico and South America, its habitat being the plants of the cactus family. The female is the most important member of the cochineal household, as she is the color-producer. She is wingless, of a deep brown color, and her body is covered with a whitish powder. This little insect fastens itself to a branch of the cactus, and thrusting its beak into the mass it stays there usually for life, sucking the juices of the plant. It increases in size rapidly and soon it is hard to tell it from a seed or berry.

When the female is full of eggs she stops feeding, indoses herself in a white downy film which she spins for herself, and dies. But it is now that her usefulness really begins. Just before the eggs are laid the cochineal is fullest of the coloring matter which forms so important an article of commerce. The whole plant seems then to be laden with its purple harvest, and the myriad insects are brushed off upon pieces of cloth spread to catch them. Then they are speedily killed by hot water or on hot plates, and when dried are ready for the market.

How many of these little cochineal bugs do you suppose are required to weigh a pound? Seventy thousand! "Well," says some bright lad, "if it takes so many to weigh a pound the stock of cochineal dye-stuff must be quite limited." No, the cochineal industry is an extensive one. Large plantations of cactus are grown especially to raise the cochineal bug, and it is said that in a single year there have been imported into the United States alone nearly 2,000,000 pounds of these dried insects, valued at a round million of dollars. England buys an equally large amount, and France deals in them quite as extensively. As many as 1400 tons of cochineal have been exported in the past when this industry was at its height, but the use of aniline dyes has lessened the trade considerably. The most recent statistics of cochineal imports show that the quantity annually brought to this country amounts from 500,000 to 600,000 pounds, valued at Aghast $200,000. — [American

Picturesque Heligolanders.

The national costume is not yet discarded in this Arcadian isle, but it is generally reserved for holidays and Sunday. Women look demure in red petticoats fringed with yellow, dark jackets, aprons of snowy white, and black poke-bonnets. As a fact, however, the bonnet is seldom seen except on dowagers, the head-gear of young women being a light-colored shawl, worn spanish fashion.

The men wear top boots, blue trousers, white linen "jumpers" and sou'wester hats. But even they are seen more often in a quiet conventional dress of some serviceable stuff. A bride's toilet is surpassingly strange, the chief feature being a tall hat or crown, elaborately ornamented with pins, and which falls a fringed mantle. Even her personal finery, however is secondary to the trappings of the bed, which is decked by herself and her friends in the bridegroom's house.

The whitest of linen, plenty of lace, and doubtless a mountain of feathers, go to make it sumptuous. Guests are bidden by the lovers together, in person. After the marriage ceremony in the church, the party repair to the new home, and partake of a national cake, eaten with a sauce of syrup and melted butter. When the merry-making is over, the whole party go in procession over every street on the island. More eating and drinking and dancing, and at last home.—[Scribner.

"Hit Me, Too."

A certain genial old Bostonian, who is a gentleman of leisure, likes nothing better than to watch the sports of children and contrive pleasant surprises for them. The Transcript tells this story about him:

At one time, while loitering near the border of the pond in the Public Garden, which is not far from his residence, Mr. B—observed several small boys on the curbstone, in stooping postures, paddling the water with their hands. The temptation to tap the back of one of these bending urchins was great and Mr. B— did tap one briskly. The boy straightened up like a flash, looked around and called out:

"What did you strike me for, sir?"

"So that you might rise and take this piece of money, my lad," said the old man, handing him a dime.

The boy, entirely appeased, grinned broadly. And instantly all the other boys flocked up to Mr. B——, each one shouting at the top of his voice:

"Say, mister, hit me, will yer, mister?"

A Decided Coolness.

"I noticed a coolness between Miss Roseleaf and Mr. Treatley last night."

"Is that so? And they're engaged, too."

"Yes; they were eating ice cream when I saw them."—[Munsey's Weekly.

Not Hard to Learn.

"I s'pose if I should try to ride that machine I'd break my blamed neck," said a gawky-looking fellow sitting on the dry goods box in front of a country store as he looked at the bicycle which a city wheelman, on a tour, had leaned against the hitching-rack, preparatory to inquiring for a bottle of soda pop.

"No, you wouldn't," replied the bicycler, winking at the bystanders. "It's the easiest thing in the world to do. Anybody can ride one of these machines if he only thinks so."

"I want to know!" exclaimed the gawky-looking youth. "D'ye think I could stay on it if I got on?"

"I know you could."

"An' make 'er go?"

"Of course."

"Sho! You're tryin' to fool me."

"Don't you want to try it?"

And the tourist in knickerbockers winked slyly once more at the interested spectators.

"How do you keep from fallin' off the darned thing?"

"All you've to do is to climb on, start it going and keep going. Take it out and get on."

The gawky chap clambered down from the dry goods box, shut up his jackknife and put it in his pocket, took hold of the bicyle awkwardly and trundled it out to the middle of the road.

"It isn't quite a good a one as I've got at home," he said, as he mounted it and started down the road at a rattling pace, "but I can follow directions on it. I can start it and keep it going. It's only four miles to the next town. I'll be waiting you at the pump. Good-by."

And the smart young tourist in knickerbockers tadged after him on foot.—[Chicago Herald.

The Akan Pygmies.

The name of dwarfs, applied by some to these people, has been objected to as implying deformity or arrested growth, and therefore conveying a wrong impression. Nothing of the kind can be said of the African Pygmies, who, though of short stature, are well-shaped people of perfectly normal formation. It is true that the Hotentots and Bushmen show certain strange anatomical peculiarities, but these may be said to be more of less accidental, being, to start at least, the result of special and unfavorable condition of life.

The pygmies are nomadic in their habits, and neither keep cattle nor till the ground, but live by hunting and snaring wild animals and birds, or, under the most favorable circumstances, on wild fruits, roots and berries. Their weapons are always bows and arrows, the latter usually poisoned—the resource of the weak. They have no fixed abode, and, if they build shelters to all, only construct rude huts of branches. They have no government, nor do they form regular communities; they usually wander about, like our gypsies, in hordes composed of a few families each.

This, however, depends on the nature of the country—in the parched deserts of the south they are not even united to this extent. Sometimes they are to a certain extent dependent on more powerful tribes, who afford them protection in return for certain services. Their notions of the Unseen, when they have any, would appear to be of the very crudest. Their languages seem to be distinct from others, related among themselves, and very peculiar.—[Popular science Monthly.

He Didn't Hear.

Colonel Chapman was a moneyed old fellow who made friends among many of the young fellows of his town. He rarely hesitated to let one of them have a little money any time he should happen to need a few dollars temporarily, and so good was his judgment of human nature that he rarely made a mistake. One day he was approached by a young man of questionable honesty. He pretented to be very busy at his desk, but the young fellow did not notice it.

"Colonel," he began, "I'd like to borrow $10 from you for a few days."

The old fellow did not look up.

"what's that?" he said brusquely, "I didn't hear you."

"I would like," said the young man, reconsidering his proposition, "to borrow $20 of you for a week."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the old man, rising, "I suppose if I had not heard your last request you would be asking me for $40 now."—[Chicago Herald.

Origin of Tarring and Feathering.

The custom of tarring and feathering did not, as is generally supposed, have its origin in America, but in one of "the stately homes of England." A gentleman, who had drunk not wisely but too well, was attired by his friends in that manner, when in an insensible condition; on waking in the morning and surveying himself in the pier glass, he imagined himself to have undergone a metamorphosis. "As I live," he said, "a bird."

Sing, Sweet.

Sing, Sweet, sing!
Though our happy days may be waning;
For far and away the heavens are gray,
And tomorrow it may be raining;
So, sing, Sweet, sing!

Sing, Sweet, sing!
The sun on the hill is dying;
Though falleth the rain it is still all in vain
To be eternally sighing—
So, sing, Sweet, sing!

Sing, Sweet, sing!
For, as long as a hope is living,
There are pleasures to feel, and sorrows to heal,
And the blessed joy of giving—
So, sing, Sweet, sing!

Sing, Sweet, sing!
Give the joy in your heart an outing,
That others may hear and take courage, dear;
For your song may quiet their doubting—
Then, sing, Sweet, sing!

Sing, Sweet, sing!
The birds in the woods are mating;
Oh, trust and be pure, and, I tell you—sure—
Our God will bless our waiting—
Oh, Sweet, Sweet, sing!
—[Ella Higginson, in West Shore.

HUMOROUS.

As good as a mile—eight furlongs.

Always slow travelers—chess men.

The yellow fever—avarice for gold.

Keep their eyes open—Chinese idols.

Come into port with a bow—ocean steamers.

Acknowledged as the "last" man—the shoemaker.

Add fuel to the flames—stokers on ocean steamers.

The hole in the boy's trousers outlasts any other part of them.

People who say sharp things often get the reputation of being blunt.

"Allow me to introduce myself," the burglar said when he jimmied the window.

A true word is often spoken in jest; but we always like it to be about some other fellow.

"It strikes me," said the man who was collecting bills, "that I get a good many short answers."

Every young lady should belong to an archery club. Skill in drawing a beau is very desirable.

Elderly Coquette: I have given many a man the sack. Gus de Smith: I suppose so. You have had enough time.

The paper having the largest circulation in this country is published at [illegible]. It is called the One Dollar Bill.

The cat has nine lives, which shows that nature had a pretty fair idea of what the cat would have to go through.

"I see that your Chinese servant has managed to pick up a good deal of English." "Yes, he walked away with my dictionary."

Waiting for a Living.—"What's your business?" "I'm a waiter." "What restaurant?" "No restaurant. I have a rich uncle."

Thresher's nine-year-old explains that sometimes he doesn't have to go a yard before he gets a rod. His father gets the rod, and doesn't spare it.

Friend—And do you still hunger for fame and renown to the exclusion of everything else? Poet—Yes—that is—well, except a ham sandwich now and then.

She—George, dear, what do you think our happiness is chiefly dependent upon? He (as his arm steals about her willowy waist)—Upon our surroundings, sweet.

Many a man has never had any idea of the good qualities he is possessed of, until he has committed some crime and hears the lawyer who defends him give a list of his many virtues.

Wife (who had money)—Yes, before I married you you said I was all you cared for in the world and you could fairly eat me. Husband (tenderly)—And since that tragic event, my dear, have I not been living off of you and getting fat?

"Won't you please play us something, Mrs. Hammerandbang?" asked McBrick. "I should like to ever so much," she said, looking at her watch; "but, really, I have no time." "So I have heard," replied McBrick; "but we will overlook that, you know."

When love was strong and love was young,
And she was yet to win,
He used to praise with flattering tongue
Her pretty dimpled chin.
Now, though she's still his heart's delight,
As in the bygone years,
When home he's going late at night,
It is her chin he fears!

Fell 95 Feet and Went to Work.

George Holloway was sent to the top of the large brick chimney ninety-five feet high at the glass works in New Albany, Ind., the other afternoon to tear down the structure. Hardly had he reached the top when he slipped and fell into the stack, and ricocheting from side to side, struck the bottom almost without a scratch. He was at work again in an hour.—[Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

Liberal Courts.

First Criminal: "Courts is mighty unreasonable."

Second Criminal: "Yet I allers found 'em open ter conviction."—Epoch.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Chief Justice:
CHARLES PRICE.
For Associate Justice:
WM. T. FAIRCLOTH.
For Superior Court Judges:
2d District, F. D. Winston.
4th District, G. J. Spears.
5th District, W. P. Bynum Jr.
8th District, A. L. Coble.
10th District, J. W. Bowman.
For Congress:
CLAUDE M. BERNARD,
of Pitt.
For Solicitor:
CHARLES C. POOL,
of Pasquotank.
For Senators—First District:
JOHN W. HALSTEAD,
of Camden.
ENOCH T. SNIPES,
of Hertford.

COME TO OUR FAIR.

There is no institution so closely connected with the cause of progressive husbandry and artisanship as our Agricultural Fairs. Year after year they afford the inventor, the producer, and the consumer an opportunity to meet, vie with each other, and consult together over the result of their labors and their observances, and study and contemplate the broad fields for improvement that yet lie beyond, unexplored, He who observes a piece of mechanism, profiting by the genius of the inventor, may, by adding something of his own, produce an effect unthought of, and of which the genius of the inprover would have been entirely incapable without the aid of the inspiration drawn from the first invention.

In this way it comes that our opportunities for observation often favor us with a clue, or put us upon a track which we often follow to a very felicitous result. In attending our Fairs one often comes in contact with things, and sees principles applied, that before to him were unheard of, which set him to thinking and give rise to valuable ideas that he never would have had without the observation. No man has a right to be ignorant in this country, and no man can afford to stay away from the Fair, and ignore the progress that is quiety going on about him. Many a fortune has been suddenly amassed by the solution of a problem that dawned upon the solver, as the result of his experience at an Agricultural Fair.

HOW IT BENEFITS FARMERS.

Farmers are told that protection cannot help them. Let us see. The farmer is the food raiser. All other occupations must come to him for sustenance. As wealth and refinement increase, so does consumption of food. The Tariff protects manufacturing industries. These create wealth and comfort. They in turn lead to better living, and the farmer is benefited by having more and better sustenance to supply.

Again, farming is the primary business of living. Every man who cannot live by some other occupation must strive to raise his own food. The tariff multiplies occupations, takes men off the farm into the shop and factory, and increases the relative number of customers to whom the farmer can sell his produce. Thus you will perceive that the farmers are directly as well as indirectly benefited by a Protective Tariff, for as demand increases so do prices.

SPAIN WANTS RECIPROCITY.

We see that Spain is so worried over the Tariff bill that her Ministry has decided to ask the United States Government to set on foot negotiations of reciprocity in trade between her West India possessions and this country. They all want our trade, and now that they can no longer get it for a song are willing to pay well for it. The McKinley bill is working well from the outset.

Congressman Gear, in discussing the Tariff bill said that "one result of the bill was worth the ten long weary months which had been given to its consideration. When the people were able to pay $1 for twenty pounds of sugar they would recognize the great work which had been done by the first session of the Fifty first Congress."

Horace Greely said, "Go West young man," and now there is a big population West, Chauncy M. Depew said, "Go South, young man," and the way it is booming, the Potomac is a Jordon with a land of promise this side of it.

A. J. Thomas, Republican, was etected Mayor of Covington, Ky, on the 6th inst. This is the first Republican Mayor elected in twenty-five years.

The present crop of wheat in India is the smallest recorded in that country since 1884.

The potato blight is spreading rapidly in Ireland and a famine is feared.

THE RECORD.

People have short memories, Therefore in making the statement that the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, just adjourned, has accomplished more than any single session of Congress ever did, we append a partial list of the new laws passed by it, including only such s are of national importance. First in importance is the McKinley tariff bill, the most carefully prepared and complete measure of the kind ever enacted into a law; next comes the silver law which has had so much to do with starting the tide of prosperity now steadily rising all over the country. The customs administrative bill cured a great evil in the classification of imported goods; the dependent and disability pension law renders partial justice to veteran Union soldiers; the anti-trust bill shows that the Republicans have no sympathy with the robber combinations formed by monopolists to rob the consumers of the country; the anti-lottery law gives practical evidence of the position of the Republican party on questions of moral reform; the bill for a grand World's Fair at Chicago to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America meets the approval of all good citizens; the admission of Wyoming and Idaho as States fulfills the promise of the Republican national platform to admit the territories as fast as they become qualified for Statehood; the meat inspection law will restore the prestige which American meats once had in foreign countries; the railroad land grant forfeiture law restores to the public domain and opens to homestead settlement millions of acres of desirable land; the original package law means another step forward in moral reform; The building of three line of battle ships; one protected cruiser, and two torpedo boats, provided for, gives the Government additional power to rotect American interests, and the liberal appropriations made for the Portage Lake and Hennepin Canal i the Northwest, and for the deep water harbor at Galveston, in the Southwest, shows the Republican paty to be thoroughly alive to the comercial needs of all sections of the cuntry. This record is especially commended to young men about to cast their first vote. If the Republican part had no other record than the one; has made in Congress since last December, that alone should be sufcient to keep them in control of the Government for twenty years to ome.

All the Democratic papers of the country are just now hopping mad at something recently said by the great American yellow jacket. Senator Ingalls. The Senator implicitly believes that a portion of his mission on earth is to worry Democrats.

The average cost of collecting the internal revenue tax under the Cleveland administration was 3.36, while the Harrison administration does the work for a percentage of 2,09. Comment is needless.

The Democracy down in South Carolina evidently is not enjoying itself these fine October days. It could scarcely be more seriously divided if it had fallen plump across a buzz saw.

It is now developed at this late day that Ben Butler, whose present income is $200,000 per annum, once supported himself by making chairs for 30 cents per day.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspndent.]

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1890

The event of the week was the visit of the Count of Paris, the so-called heir to the French throne, that is, if it is possible to be heir to something which has no existence. The count remained here from Tuesday morning until Wednesday afternoon, when he left for a visit to the Virginia battle fields. He received no official recognition, but was given a warm welcome by the Army officers who knew him during the year he was a member of Gen. McClellan's staff. He was given a dinner by Gen. Scofield. He will return here next week to remain several days and the society folks are preparing to lionize him. His son, the Duke of Orleans, whose fool antics got him into a French prison not long ago, is with him, also several other titled Frenchmen.

It does one good to visit the headquarters of the Republican Executive Campaign Committee and see the cheerful faces of the men doing the work at this end of the line. The committee receives nothing but good news. From every section comes tidings of perfect organization, enthusiasm and a determination to win Two more weeks will wind up the sending out of documents, and then comes the hand-to-hand conflict which will decided which party shall control the next house of Representatives. One of the most cheerful as well as the most regular visitors at the committee rooms is Secretary Rusk, who brought cheering news when he returned from his recent trip to Wisconsin.

The official news of the Mormons having abandoned polygamy has not made a very profound impression here, as it is believed to be only a part of the regular programme to gain admission to the Union as a State. A son of the head of the Mormon Church, who edits a paper at Salt Lake City, was here when the news came, and it is believed that he was sent here for the purpose of ascertaining what effect it had upon prominent government officials. There are a number of reasons, aside from the admission of the territory, why the Mormons are desirous of appearing to have reformed, not the least of which is the bill before Congress declaring the property of the Mormon Church confiscated. This bill has been passed by the Senate and favorably reported from the House Judiciary committee, and is now on the House calendar with good prospects of becoming a law.

Free Trade is Dead

All the nations of Europe are tumbling into a mass to avail themselves of the reciprocity feature of the McKinley tariff law. Foreign press reports indicate the death of free trade as a policy of government regulation. France, Germany and Austria have promptly taken steps to avail themselves of the reciprocity feature of the new American tariff. The French Minister, Ribot, was easily convinced by Whitelaw Reid that the McKinley bill would pass and he promptly entered into arrangements with Reid to gain reciprocity for France. This became known in Germany Saturday and Chancellor Capriva immediately called Herr Mingnel into conference and accepted his scheme to lessen the cost of living to the masses by higher import duties on goods used by the moneyed classes, the principle involving the early reopening of Germany to American pork. The official impression is that Minister Philps' overtures for settlement, if renewed, backed by some easy concession on German exports to the United States, will find ready responses from the chancellor. Advices from Vienna indicate the Austrian government also accepts the principle of reciprocity. Count Kalnoky having instructed the Austrian minister at Washington to make representations in mother of pearl and other Austrian industries affected by the McKinley bill, with a view to negotiation of a treaty. All this was telegraphed from Berlin and sent out through all the press associations last Saturday—the very day on which the McKinley bill passed the House. The whole world promptly realizes that the United States is now the government which sets the pace for all creation. The death knell of free trade Democracy has been rung and the Cobden Club will pass into history as advocating a policy to sustain England at the expense of all other people. Free trade is dead.

The Farmer and the Tariff.

Looking tariff matters in the face in the light of the history of tariff bills, it is very evident that a new force is helping to arrange matters economic. Never before has the farmer had so much attention. It is true that the American farmer is becoming more and more a power in the politics of our country. He is organized, but not for effective work. He has too many cranks in the lead. These he will gradually put upon the retired list, and replace them with conservative men of sense. In fact, we see that quietly going on, and there is no better evidence of the progress of the Alliance than the disposition to [illegible] The McKinley tariff bill does not set forth all the power the farmer might compel with, but it exemplifies quite as much as is dangerous to neglect. It is more of a farmers' bill than any bill that ever proceeded it. It will be a notable bill in future. Several of the honorable gentlemen who have had preference seats in framing it will be certainly retired, not because it is not up to the demands of the farmers of to-day but because discussion will educate to the point that it lacks something of being up to the ideas of farmers to-morrow, after they have fully apprehended the great good there is in the bill. Nothing will so educate the farmers as this very bill. They will learn that the devastation it will work in Europe, Canada, and with all our competitors, will work to their eventual benefit and as they learn this they will ask why the farmers' interests in neglected directions have been overlooked.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into nervous prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great nerve tonic and alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the liver and kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing
It is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

An Old Libel Retracted.

From the Buffalo Express.

It is said that Roger Q. Mills has made $200 a night on his "educational tour," During the past thirteen weeks his receipts have been $1,000 a week. While he has drawn $14 a day as Member of Congress, he has raked in $13,000 in campaigning! If the Express ever said that Roger Q. Mills was not an able Democratic leader it hereby retracts that statement. Roger is a great deal brighter, smarter and shrewder Democrat than the Democrats who pay him this large amount of money.

Camden County Republican Convention.

Pursuant to a call made by the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Camden county the Republicans assembled in convention at Camden C. H., on the 6th day of October and nominated the following ticket: Felix Jones for the House of Representatives, T. C. McCoy for Clerk of the Court, W. R. Dozier for Register of Deeds, S. J. Edney for Sheriff and Asa Kight for Coroner.

Resolutions endorsing the action of the Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional Committees in placing tickets in the field and the conservative and patriotic administration of President Harrison were reported and unanimously adopted.

JNO. H. SAWYER
J. BAS[illegible] Clerk
Secty.

Hertford County Republican Convention.

The Republican County Convention assembled in the courthouse in Winton on the 24 inst, and nominated for the House of Representatives, J. J. Brown; for Superior Court Clerk, S. J. Parker; for Coroner, J. J. Purvis; for Surveyor, J. Wallessup. J. S. Mitchell was endorsed by the Convention at large for Sheriff. Speeches were made by Hon H. G. Gusson, Isiah Boone and Hon. C. S. Bernard, candidate for Congress. This is a strong ticket, representing as it does the best element of the citizens of the county.

J. B. CAVE, Secty.

STATE NEWS.

The Sam Jones meetings in Wilmington have closed. During the meetings $40-0 was raised.

Chairman Eaves of the State Republican Committee has established his headquarters in Raleigh.

A call has been issued for a State Prohibition mass meeting at Goldsboro, October 17th, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

The State Board of Education has received a proposition from the Wilmington Improvement Company to purchase the swamp lands in Hyde county for forty five cents an acre, which will probably be accepted.

Steve Jacobs, the Croatan Indian, who had escaped from the custody of the Sheriff when he was sentenced to death, has been refused a new trial by the Supreme Court, and Gov. Fowle has fixed the time for his death on Saturday.

Do you notice how in foggy, wet or changeable weather the breathing becomes disturbed? The use of Old Saul's Catarrh Cure remedies this condition. Price 25 cents, sold everywhere.

When your child has been attacked with diarrhoea, colic or stomach disorders, do not delay the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup one instant.

The Cause of Pain.

An ache or pain is not of itself a disease, it matters not that there is something the matter with his physical organization. Weak kidneys, bad blood and nervousness are frequently the source or cause of the many mysterious aching sensations that afflict the body. You can remove the cause of such distress by using B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.)

C. H. Roberts, Atlanta, Ga. writes: "My kidneys were disordered and gave me excruciating pain. A single bottle of B. B. B. helped me wonderfully."

Wm. N. Nelson, McDonough, Ga., writes: "B. B. B. has benefited my daughter very much. They was afflicted with severe nervousness. I think it the best family medicine."

W. R. Ellis, Brunswick, Ga., writes: "I have tried B. B. B. and it is a great thing for the blood. It also cured me of rheumatic pains."

Many Persons
Are broken down from overwork or household cares. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican delegates elected in the several precincts of Pasquotank are hereby called to meet in County Convention at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Monday, October 27, 1890, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a county ticket and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Republican County Executive Committee.

J. S. WILCOX, Chm'n.

—Any party needing a Tackle Block for hoisting purposes, can secure one at small cost by calling at the CAROLINIAN Office.

Notice!

Petition to sell Land for Assets:

NORTH CAROLINA: Dare county, In the Superior Court.

George B. Bliven, Administrator [of the] estate of Sean Berry, dec'd, vs. John E. Berry and Lorey T. Berry,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Lorey T. Berry, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, resides beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court that advertisement be made for six week's successively in THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that she appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Dare county, on or before the 10th day of November, 1890, and show cause, if any she has, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

This the 24th day of September, 1890.

JOHN W. EVANS,
Clerk Superior Court.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

DAY'S HORSE POWDER
Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c.
1 pound in each package.
Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP
Facilitates Teething! Sold at druggists
Price 25 Cts. Regulates the Bowels!

25 SALVATION OIL

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption
and for the relief of Consumptive persons
PRICE 25 CTS.
For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh. Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.
Commital College OF KY. UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, KY.
Cheapest Best Business College in the World.
Highest Fair and Gold Medal over all other Colleges, at World's Exposition, for System of Book-keeping and Several Specialties. Education. 10,000 Graduates in Business. 500 Students annually. 18 Teachers employed. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery, Cards, etc., $100. Short-Hand, Type-Writing and Telegraphy specialties. No Vacation. Enter now. Graduates Assist. This may be beautiful and truthful. For circulars address Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky. Boston Office:

A. W. HAFF,
Successor to
Lanhear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc:
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty
No Agents.

NETS FOR '90-91.
The Gloucester Net & Twine Company
invite business for 1890 and '91 for Gill Nets, Pound Nets, Seines, Trawls, Trammels, Floats, Corks, Leads, Rings, Twines, Cotton Yarns, Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope, Tarred Manilla Rope, Tarred Cotton Rope, Tarred Hemp Rope, Tarred Spun Rope, Tarred Jute Rope, Tarred Sisal Rope, Tarred Russian Rope, Tarred Italian

WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as full as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina and will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L. T. Etheridge, J. E. Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Walter Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin, Esq. Inspector of Customs—Paterson John. Postmaster—C. Guirkin.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T. B. Wilson, W. M.; E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. S. Fowler, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Priddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. S. Sandle's Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1203—Fred. Davis, Regent; J. B. Culpepper Secretary; C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor: J. D. Fulcher, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary; G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter, Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; I. F. Wilson Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: F. M. Godfrey, Chairman, C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elias Whitehurst and J. T. Spence. Sheriff, Chas. P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education: J. W. Albertson jr., R. B. Creecy, jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep.

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

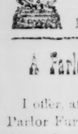
DR. R. H. MCINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot.
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun Smith,
At the Old Stand on North Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A Parlor Suit of Furniture for Sale

I offer at private sale, a Walnut set Parlor Furniture. It is in good condition. It cost $75. I will take $30.
DR. R. H. McINTOSH.

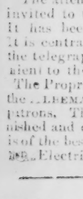
—HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
FRANK M. GRICE, Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat. The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for its patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the travelling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired. Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer.
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprieto

--Eagle Hotel--
Hertford, - - - - - N. C.
Joseph H. Long, Propr
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.


DETROIT SURE GRIP Steel Tackl Block
HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to Storekeepers, butchers, farmers, machinists, builders, contractors and others. Admitted to be the greatest improvement EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for catalogue.
ULTEN IRON & ENGINE WORKS
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A Marvelous Discovery Free.

Superfluous Hair Removed Permanently, Instantaneously, without pain or injury to the skin by Edison's Electro-Chemical Fluid, can be applied by a child. Circulars, Testimonials and Sample Bottle sent free, on receipt of 16 cents Stamps to pay postage. ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING OCT'R 14, 1890.

☞The Fair next week.

☞Most everybody is going.

☞What a grand old time it will be.

☞Federal Court here next week. Several cases for trial.

☞The Pasquotank Republican county Convention will be held on the 27th inst.

☞Find pleasure in the small things of life, by not sighing and wishing for the large ones away unattainables.

☞Judging from appearances, the political outlook in this District is not at all satisfactory to our friends "the enemy"

☞The first point in a horse is his feet. The first point in a steer is his back. The first point in a cow is her udder.

☞In Currituck the Democrats usually make a "scrub race" for the county offices. There are five in the field for Representative.

☞The Park Fair opens to-day. Let them have a good time in advance will not hinder them with his presence, which is a great disappointment.

☞There is one thing that money cannot do—it cannot impart to its possessor that real refinement which marks the true lady or gentleman.

☞The damage to the crops by the recent rains has been quite serious. The loss sustained in the deterioration of cotton and the sprouting of peas can hardly be estimated.

☞The Elizabeth City Fair being a important local institution—*the* event of this locality—the CAROLINIAN makes no apology for devoting considerable space to it this week.

☞The attention of capitalists is more and more being directed to Elizabeth City. That it is a favorable location for investment in manufacturing enterprises is being realized.

☞Sheriff Egglestone, of Gates, was here on Wednesday with a demented colored woman named Harriet Britain whom he delivered to the authorities of this county, she belonging here.

☞Thanks for an invitation to the Edenton Fair, October 28-31. Let our friends from old Edenton come to our Fair next week and they may expect a good attendance from here to heirs the week following.

☞The advertising for the Fair in this issue of the CAROLINIAN is not charged for, but is a voluntary contribution to what it *feels* to be an important local institution intended for the benefit of Elizabeth City and surrounding country.

☞The Elizabeth City Fair will open on Tuesday next and continue three days. Let all aid it by exhibiting some product of skill and industry. Bring your family along and have a pleasant reunion with friends—a sort of "harvest home" jubilee and holiday recreation.

☞At a meeting of the stockholders of the Nag's Head Hotel Company held here last week the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John M. Parker of Baltimore, president; G. P. Catling of Norfolk, vice-president; J. T. Peele of Norfolk treasurer; and Frank Vaughan of Elizabeth City, secretary.

☞Parties in town or the country intending to exhibit at the Fair next week will save time and trouble by making out and bringing to the Secretary a list of the articles. They will be entered on the book and cards will be given which can be attached at home, thus obviating delay when brought to the Fair.

☞A correspondent writes the CAROLINIAN that at the Washington county Republican Convention held on the 9th inst the following most excellent ticket was nominated: For Representative, Charles C Snell; for Sheriff, John B. Chesson; for Register of Deeds, William H. Stubbs; for Treasurer, Louis Hornthal; for Coroner, Nathan Spence, and for Surveyor, Benjamin Phelps. No nomination was made for Superior Court Clerk. Hon. C. M. Bernard, happening to be present, made a telling speech. The correspondent adds, "Washington county will give one of its old fashioned majorities."

☞All the abuse in this campaign in this District comes from the other side. The Republicans are not indulging in it. Will the time never come when the Bourbon politicians will forget their bitterness? As for the CAROLINIAN, its aim is to treat every opponent with manly fairness. It believes this to be the right way to conduct a political canvass. While it urges upon all its readers to support the Republican nominees, it will not engage in offensively personal attacks on the candidates representing the Democrats. That their political principles are all wrong and that they ought not to be elected it sincerely believes, but it concedes to them the same right & opinion that it claims for itself.

☞E. M. Stanton, for a number of years Keeper of Pasquotank County Poor House, died on the 7th inst, aged near 70 years.

LOCALIMENTION

Next week will be a "big time" here. The Elizabeth City Fair always brings the biggest crowd of people to town.—Salomonsky has returned from New York with a superb stock of seasonable goods. "Jake" knows exactly what the people want and never fails to please.—The old mill of Mr. C. L Williams is being torn down preparatory to the erection of a new one.—There was a very pleasant card party given last Tuesday night at the residence of Miss Ella Jennings on upper Church street in honor of some lady friends visiting her.—N. R. Zimmerman is extending his wharf for the purpose of erecting a factory to grind oyster shells for fertilizing use.—

Let every one prepare
For the Elizabeth City Fair.

—Mrs. J. W. Albertson, Jr., and children have returned from a visit to Norfolk.—Miss Rena Dawson has left to take charge of a school at Manteo.—Misses Ellen Albertson and Lizzie White have returned from a visit to Belvidere.—Mrs. T. G. Skinner, of Hertford, and Mrs. Dr. McMullan of Edenton, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pailin on Main street.—The large display balloon posters are attracting universal attention.—There is a wide difference between a self made man and a summer maid man.—"The straight and narrow" weigh is sixteen ounces to the pound.—John M. Parker esq, of Baltimore, called on Friday.—The mass of the people of Elizabeth City feel that

The old Fair, started to help the town,
Should by no means be left to go down.
Their sympathies and their interests are with it, and they will support and sustain it.—A local reporter states that he has observed that the man who prays loudest and longest in public is usually not the man in whom the public has the most confidence.—It was one night at the West end. The time passed pleasantly in the parlor, and it was not till the town clock struck 1, that the lateness of the hour struck two!—A young poet gets off the following:

This paradox we have reason to know,
Though famous for much and for fast work.
The shoemaker even when toiling doth show
His first work is likewise his last work.

—Mr. H. A. Gudger haranged the Democrats at the Court House on Friday night. He was intensely bitter. How foolish.—When the wicked fall into the pit they dig for others the righteous shed no tears. It happened again a few nights ago.—Mrs. N. Underwood, after a long and most delightful visit in Northern and Western Pennsylvania, has returned.—Our friend Jos. N. Bell, of Washington, dropped in to see us last week. Always genial and full of life, we are ever glad to see him.—Cards are out for the marriage of Mayor Glover to Miss Glenna, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Duckworth, of Brownsville, Tenn, on October 22.—Arthur Spruill esq, of Columbia is in the City. He gave the CAROLINIAN a call yesterday. He brings a cheering report from old Tyrrell.—Mr. Lee Relfe, representing the Norfolk *Virginian*, is in the City.—Mrs. Erskine Ehringhause and children are visiting friends in Baltimore.—The protracted meeting at the Methodist Church continues with very encouraging prospects.—Mrs. E. F. Aydlett and children returned from Raleigh to-day.

The Elizabeth City Fair,

October 21, 22 and 23, 1890.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

PURSES $655.

First Day—Tuesday, October 21.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M;—Running Race. Open to all. Half-mile heats; best two in three. Four to enter, three to start. Purse $20.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M:—"Farmers' Trotting Race." For horses owned in the District at least six months before this Fair, and never having trotted in a professional race. Purse $75.

Second Day—Wednesday, October 22.

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M:—Running Race. Same conditions and purse as on first day. The horse having won the first money on first day barred in this race. Four to enter; three to start. Purse $20.

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M:—Trotting Mule Race to Road Cart. Open to all. Four to enter; three to start. Purse $25.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M:—Trotting Race for three minute class. For horses owned in the District at least six months before this Fair. Record made by horses in Farmers' race on first day no bar to entry. Purse $100.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M:—Trotting Race for 2:35 class. Open to all eligible Purse $100.

Third Day—Thursday, October 23.

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M:—Running Mule Race. Open to all. Half-mile heats; best two in three. Four to enter; three to start. Purse $15.

AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M:—Trotting Race for 2:50 class. Open to all. Records made during the Fair no bar. Purse $100.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M:—Trotting Race. Free to all. Purse $200.

ELIZABETH CITY FAIR ITEMS.

There will be some big "jumping" at the Fair next week, competing for Selig's silver cup.

Remember that both a *first* and a *second* premium is offered by the Elizabeth City Fair.

Arrangements have been made with the Railroad for the same special rates as last year to the Fair.

Let every mechanic carry a specimen of his work to the Fair next week, and let every merchant make a special exhibit.

Among the special premiums offered at the Fair is a barrel of "Patapsco Superlative Flour" to the lady exhibitiug the best loaf of bread from that brand.

Everything at and about the Grounds will be in complete readiness. Entries are already being made. There will be some of the finest trials of speed ever witnessed in this section. There will be races every day

The Managers of the Elizabeth City Fair do not boast of expensive buildings (though they have what are ample for practical purposes), but they do claim that they do pay the largest premiums and provide the most attractions.

As one of the objects in organizing the Elizabeth City Fair was to benefit the town, and as the four Fairs already held have done this ought not every citizen feel that it is, in a large sense, their institution and do what they can to sustain it.

Every farmer who gets a premium at the Elizabeth City Fair next week will receive, in addition, a copy of the last Report of U. S Commissioner of Agriculture, a valuable and interesting book. A copy will also be presented to every farmer not getting a premium, provided he has entered at least three samples of different products from his farm.

The beautiful articles wrought by the deft fingers and artistic taste of the ladies at last year's Fair made their special department marvelously attractive. Many who had visited other Fairs were heard to say, "this excels them all." The Managers are glad to know that the interest of the ladies has not abated and that they are preparing to contribute their part again this year. God bless them!

The location of an agricultural Fair in any community has been the precusor of its strong agricultural development, and the reputation of the Fair has been a reflex of the liberality, industry and prosperity of the people. It affords an easy means of exhibiting and stimulates the development of the resources of the section. This being the case, what duty can there be more strongly incumbent upon everybody than to patronize our Fair in every manner that they possibly can?

The great attraction at the Fair next week will be the Balloon Ascension and Parachute Descent by the Baldwin Bros., the world renowned Aeronauts. They have bound themselves in a written contract to be here and perform on the second day of the Fair, Wednesday, October 22. To see a human bing go up and "kiss the clouds" and gracefully float back to the earth again will be a sight worth three times what it costs, Never again may such a chance occur in this section of the State.

THE ELIZABETH CITY FAIR Was organized on the 19th of April, 1886. It came into being as the result of the careful thought of the business men of Elizabeth City, who realized that a Fair would be a great benefit not only to the town but to the surrounding country. It was a public enterprise organized by public spirit and intended for the public good. It has already held four successful exhibitions and has promptly paid its premiums. It has not only distributed thousands of dollars in this section but it has been a promoter of many of our industries, an educator of the people and has afforded attractive amusements for all. The arrangements for the coming Fair are more elaborate than ever before.

—— Thompson & Son announce that they are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. The quality is superior, the best they have yet made, or that have ever been made here.

— Lines to Moses Weisel's competitors:

Just sit and take it easy,
You are not scared we hope,
For though your talk is breezy
With his prices you can't cope.

With the 19th century dawned the era of wonders. It has also proven an era of surprises—for notwithstanding its giant strides toward knowledge, we are told that there are still in some places a few citizens who have not heard of Salvation Oil.

Be on time, for prevention is better than cure. All coughs and colds throat and lung affections are cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Only 25 cents.

The Elizabeth City Fair.

Will hold its FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION on the 21, 22 and 23 days of October, 1890.

On Wednesday, the second day of the Fair there will be

A Grand Balloon Ascension

and Parachute Descent by the celebrated Baldwin Bros., of Quincy, Ill. There will be three days of hotly contested and exciting Races.

Business Locals.

——Moses Weisel is not rich, but he is pretty well known as a Fair Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c.

——The all-around grocery store, where you can find what you want, is Robinson & Co's.

——With all their talk, does any store give more and ask less than Robinson & Co

——Try one of Moses Weisel's fashionable hats,

——Several Maps of the United States and the World for sale at this office at a very low price,

——Drop in and see the improvements at Fowler & Co's. Big room, skylights, piles of goods and *rock bottom prices.*

——225,000 Brick just made by Thompson & Son. Had a splendid burn, and a first-class article is the result.

——Fowler & Co's floor mattings are a marvel for wear and at prices that *make them sell,*

——If you can't find a hat to suit you at Fowler & Co's—why—why—why—put on your night cap.

——THE FRANKLIN is the best $2.50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

——Fowler & Co, keep Reed's fine shoes for ladies and misses. If you have a hard foot to fit they will have a pair made specially for you.

——Try a pair of Evett's fine shoes for ladies at Moses Weisel's.

——If the man with the wooden leg wearing a glass eye will call at Robinson & Co's store he will hear of something to his advantage. We don't mean that the wooden leg had a glass eye, but the man had a glass eye. If this meets his eye, not glass one, he will do well to call on us promptly.

State Republican Platform.

At the Republican State Convention at Raleigh on the 28th of August, 1890, the following platform was adopted:

We the Republicans of North Carolina, in Convention Assembled, do Hereby Resolve:

1 That we hereby renew our faith and allegiance to the Republican party, reaffirm the principles of the party as expressed in the platform of 1888, and cordially indorse the administration of President Harrison as wise, just and patriotic.

2. That the thanks of the American people are due to a Republican Congress for the speedy enactment of the Silver bill and to President Harrison for his prompt approval of the same, thereby relieving the financial distress of the country, and is this especially so, in view of the united opposition of the Democrats in Congress.

3. We deplore the action of the Senate in failing to pass the Blair educational bill and earnestly urge upon our Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of some such bill as will give the necessary aid to our public schools, thereby enable the poor children of our State to become educated.

4. We denounce the Democratic party for the passage of the election law in the Legislature of 1889, which was so formed and so intended as to enable corrupt politicians to defeat by fraud and trickery the honest will of the people and thereby nullifying that section of the State Constitution which says: "All elections ought to be free."

5. We renew our demands for the repeal of the iniquitous "county government system" and maintain that the same is in gross violation of Sec. 2, Art. 1, of the Constitution which declares that all political power is vested in and derived from the people; is founded upon their will only and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

6. That we sympathize with the farmers in their efforts to throw off the despotic yoke of bourbon tyrranny which has so long kept them in political servitude as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the aristocratic leaders of the Democratic party.

7. That we demand that our elections shall be free, that all citizens, eligible to vote under our National and State Constitutions, shall have the right to vote as they see fit, their ballots counted as cast and a true return thereof made, and while we prefer that the election of all officers sho'd be had under one and the same law and yet we recognize the fact that the Democratic party has instituted a system a fraud through the medium of their State laws, to defeat the voice of the people in the selection of their Representatives in Congress, and therefore indorse such legislation as may be enacted by Congress as will secure a free vote, fair count and honest return, and thereby the prompt seating in Congress of the honestly elected member.

8. That we cordially approve of the policy of reciprocity inaugurated by Secretary Jas G. Blaine as the best means of opening up the market of the Central American States to the farmers, manufacturers and laborers of the United States.

Buckland's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York

I Pay

For This Space,

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people.
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

The Best People

Are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once won they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All Thinking People

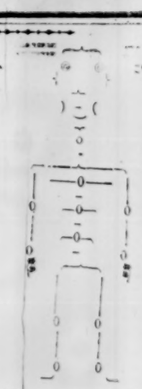
Are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a

High Grade of Quality.

Moses Weisel,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

SALOMONSKY.

Prompt Returns. Established 1866.
J. W. WHARTON,
Wholesale
—Fruit and Produce—
Commission Merchant,
5 Tack Street, Phila.
Oranges, Apples Potatoes
Onions, Peaches, Berries and Southern Vegetables
A Specialty.
Stencils furnished. Correspondence invited.



This Man was Skinned
through trading with people who offered to undersell us.
We Make no Bones
about saying that nobody can, does or shall undersell us or beat us in any feature of
Cheapness and Quality.
When it comes to making Bargains, that is, giving the best goods for the least money, we are
Facile princeps, which is Latin for Big Injin, or The-Man-who-Gets-There.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Hardware, Stoves,
Tinware, China Glassware Paints,
Oils, Ship Chandlery Lime Cement &c
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have family to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

*FOWLER & CO.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

AND ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO MEET THE Wants of the People.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-aper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES Albums, Suday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low

—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—

P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

—The—
Elizabeth City Academy.
For Both Sexes.
Opens its 13th Annual Term Sept 22, 1890

Prepares for college or business. Commercial department enlarged, offering fine opportunities for business education. Faculty of five teachers. Expenses for term of 38 weeks, including full board and tuition, from $100 to $135. Music and Art extra. Send for catalogue,
S. L. SHEEP, Principal.

ICE AND COAL!

RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metallic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLER.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

PATENTS.

Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not FREE of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,
C. A. Snow & Co,
—OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,—
Washington. D. C

— TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION. —

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT MAY 1 1890.
Mail and Express (Southbound) daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11.20 A. M. Northbound, leaves at 3.20 P. M. Arrives at and departs from the Norfolk & Western Railroad depot.
The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7.00 A. M. and returning, arrives at 9.40 P. M. This train does not go to Norfolk but goes into Berkley.
Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.
Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.
M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.
Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R. President street station Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R. Dock street Station New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.
T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent

Norfolk & North Carolina
Canal Co.,

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.
The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.
Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.
Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.
Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.
HENRY ROBERT Superintend

A Handsome and Useful Present,

"GET THE BEST."
The PAUL E. WIRT
Fountain Pen.

"An absolutely perfect fountain pen, compared with which all others are frank failures."—*Mark Twain.*
Gives absolute satisfaction to over 300,000 people. Simple, Durable and Reliable, To suit any hand.
More sold than all others combined.
Send for Catalogue.
Address, PAUL E. WIRT, Bloomsburg, Pa,
(Mention this Paper.)

AN OUTLAW'S DEATH.

Rube Burrows, the Notorious Train Robber, Killed.

A Career of Unparalleled Audacity Closed.

Rube Burrows, the notorious outlaw and train robber, who was captured in Marengo County, Alabama, recently, was killed by one of the men who were guarding him at Linden. He was captured by John McDuffie, J. C. Carter, and two colored men. A special from Demopolis, Ala., gives the following details of the killing:

Burrows was placed in the Sheriff's office and was guarded by McDuffie and a colored man. The other colored capturer and Carter were at the hotel with $178 of Burrows's money. At 3 o'clock that morning Burrows complained of hunger, and upon one of the guards replying that they had nothing Burrows asked for his saddle bags, saying he had crackers in them. On McDuffie handing him the saddle bags, Burrows drew out two pistols, and, covering the colored man and McDuffie, forced them to take off the handcuffs and untie him. Then he disarmed McDuffie and the colored guard and asked for his money. Being told that Carter had it at the hotel he locked McDuffie up and forced the colored man to guide him to the hotel.

When he reached the house Burrows demanded his money at the point of his revolver. Carter sprang to one side, and, drawing a pistol, fired at Burrows. The outlaw fired at the same instant. Carter's sudden movement probably saved his life." As it was he received a bullet in his shoulder, and was badly wounded, but will recover. His bullet struck Burrows in the body, and the noted outlaw fell dead.

The affair created the wildest excitement. Superintendents Age and Fisher, of the Southern Express Company, Montgomery, left for the scene. A telegram was received from Superintendent Fisher, in which he says the body of the outlaw will be shipped to Birmingham. All doubt as to the identity of Burrows has been removed. He did not deny his identity, and his remarkable nerve and courage were manifest.

After the inquest the body of Barrows was turned over to the officers of the express company, and they decided to send it to his relatives in Lamar County, Alabama, for burial. It will be delivered to the aged father of the outlaw.

Burrows was born in Lamar County, Ala., in 1855, where his father, Allen Burrows, still lives. The elder Burrows wanted his son to study for the bar. When Rube left the district school his father broached the subject, but the son did not fall in with the project readily. Shortly after he went to Texas, where he subsequently married and settled down on a small farm. In 1886 his wife died, and soon after he launched on his career as an outlaw.

He and his band began by an attempt to rob an Indian woman. But the woman opened such a lively fire upon Burrows's party that they retreated. On the way back they met a train, and after shooting a few times at the conductor they robbed the passengers of $200. A few days later Burrows's gang robbed a train on the Texas Pacific Road and got a fairly good sum from the express car.

Rube and his brother then went to Arkansas, and in December, 1887, robbed a train near Texarkana, getting a large sum. They then went back to the old homestead in Alabama to enjoy a short rest. One day they went to Montgomery to attend a circus. The train officers attempted to arrest them. The brother was captured but Rube escaped. Afterward he robbed the Illinois Central train at Duck Hill, getting nearly $20,000. He was assisted this time by Joseph Jackson. In July last Jackson was captured and is now in the Mississippi Penitentiary.

July, 1889, a package containg a white mark arrived at the Post Office in Jewell, Ala., addressed "Cain." Burrows called for the package soon after, and asked Postmaster Gray if he had seen its contents. Gray said yes, upon which Burrows shot him, and then attempted to shoot Mrs. Gray and her sister. This murder aroused the entire State. A posse started on Burrows's trail, and surrounded the houses of Jim Cash, Allen Burrows, Rube's father, and John Thomas Burrows, his brother. They arrested all three men without resistance. A half dozen detectives caught the fifteen-year-old son of John Thomas Burrows, put a rope around his neck, threw it over the limb of a tree and threatened to hang him if he did not tell all he knew about Rube's whereabouts, his robberies, etc. The boy was badly frightened, and told of overhearing the plans of the Duck Hill train robbery and of hearing his Uncle Rube say he would kill Postmaster Gray.

Rube Burrows's last train robbery was committed on the night of September 25, 1889. With Jackson he robbed the southbound express train on the Mobile and Ohio road just south of Buckatana, getting $11,000 from the express company and a large amount of registered mail. A reward of $7500 was then offered for his capture, dead or alive.

Altogether Burrows robbed nine trains in three States, has killed several and wounded many men with his Winchester, and whipped 100 armed men in open fight. Unlike most train robbers, Burrows usually worked with only one confederate, Jackson. Indeed, he often said contemptuously: "It's as easy to hold up and go through a train as it is to rob a hen's nest."

THE PENSION ROLLS.

Annual Report of Commissioner Green B. Raum.

The annual report of Commissioner Green B. Raum, of the Pension Bureau, shows that there were at the end of the fiscal year 537,944 pensioners borne upon the rolls, and classified as follows: Army invalid pensioners, 302,809; army widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 104,456; navy invalid pensioners, 5274; navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 2466; survivors of the war of 1812, 413; widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, 8810; survivors of the Mexican war, 17,158; widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, 6764. Total 537,944.

There were 66,637 original claims allowed during the year, being 14,716 more original claims than were allowed during the fiscal year 1889, and 6385 more than were allowed during the fiscal year 1888.

The amount of the first payment in these 66,637 original cases amounted to $32,478,041.18, being $11,036,492.05 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year 1889, and $10,179,225.72 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year 1888. The average value of the first payments on these original claims for 1890 was $485.71. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the fiscal year was $133.94.

At the close of the fiscal year there remained in the hands of the pension agents the sum of $580,283.87 of the pension fund, which had not been disbursed for want of time, and which has been returned to the Treasury; and there were 20,638 pensioners unpaid at the close of the fiscal year who were entitled to receive $4,357,347.30, which has since been paid from the appropriation for pensions for the fiscal year 1891.

The division is handling 10,000 claims a day. To secure the adjudication of these claims as promptly as possible Congress has authorized the employment of an additional force of 438 medical examiners, clerks and other employes. In addition to this force the Commissioner has ordered 175 persons from the field where they have been employed in the special examination of cases. This will add 613 persons to the force employed in the office on September 1.

MURDER QUICKLY AVENGED

Assassination of a Georgian and Tragic End of His Slayer.

J. C. Forsythe, one of the largest and best known lumbermen in Georgia and a native of Pennsylvania, was assassinated at Normandale, Ga. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Normandale Lumber Company. He was sitting in his parlor smoking, all the windows being closed. Suddenly a loud report broke the stillness and Mr. Forsythe fell to the floor, shot through the head.

Mr. Forsythe was found lying on the floor unconscious. An examination showed that a lead of buckshot had struck him in the back of the head, passing through his brain and lodging near his left eye. He died two hours later without speaking.

Bloodhounds were at once placed on the murderer's track and he was caught in his house, ten miles from where the deed was committed. He showed fight and the crowd fired, killing him instantly. His name was Powell. He admitted the killing and would not say anything further. There is a theory that he was paid to kill Mr. Forsythe.

An interstate hay palace has been opened at Momence, Ill. It is 206 feet long and 155 feet wide in the centre, in the form of a cross, and built of baled hay, with bales of straw as trimmings. It is occupied for an agricultural and industrial exhibition.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Comte de Paris visited General McClellan's grave at Trenton, N. J., and then went to Philadelphia.

THE Slade, Osborn, Mechanics', Matacomet, Cornell and Seaconnet Mills, at Fall River, Mass., shut down for one week to relieve the depression in the cloth market.

GERMANS in a number of Eastern cities celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the coming to America of the first German.

THE conference committees of the Republicans, County Democracy and the People's League agreed that a County Democrat should lead the coalition municipal ticket against Tammany in New York city.

AT North Lansing, N. Y., Mrs. Samuel Atwater got up during the night to extinguish a light that had been left burning to keep away burglars. Her son-in-law, Walter Havens, mistaking her for a burglar, shot her dead.

A MOB of 500 friends of the striking plush weavers at the Catasauqua Silk Mills, Reading, Penn., attacked Superintendent Degner and five strikers who had returned to work on their way home.

THE machinery of the United States cruiser Newark broke down on the trial trip off Philadelphia, Penn., and the vessel had to return to Cramp's yard.

THOMAS J. DOUGHERTY, the insane man who became notorious by reason of his persecution of Actress Mary Anderson, shot and killed Dr. G. W. Lloyd, of the Kings County (N. Y.) Insane Asylum, where the crazy man had previously been confined.

THE United States cynamite cruiser Vesuvius made two runs off Newport, R. I., over the measured mile course at full speed with forced draft and all boilers working, and made twenty knots an hour under these conditions.

THE British and American iron and steel men held their first joint session in Pittsburg, Penn.

HON. LEWIS BARKER, one of the most prominent men in Maine, was killed at Bangor by a runaway horse.

THE following Municipal ticket for New York city was agreed upon by the conference committees of the Republicans, County Democracy and People's League, and was confirmed by the League Convention: For Mayor, Francis M. Scott; Controller, Theodore W. Myers; District-Attorney, John W. Goff; President of the Board of Aldermen, James W. Hawes; Judges of the Superior Court, Colonel James M. Varnum and Judge John J. Friedman; Judge of the City Court, Donald McLean and Abner C. Thomas; Sheriff, William H. Cona; County Clerk, William H. Bellamy.

South and West.

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF, of the Mormon Church, has issued from Salt Lake City, Utah, an order forbidding plural marriages, settled down on a small farm. In 1886 his wife died, and soon after he launched on his career as an outlaw.

He and his band began by an attempt to rob an Indian woman. But the woman opened such a lively fire upon Burrows's party that they retreated. On the way back they met a train, and after shooting a few times at the conductor they robbed the passengers of $200. A few days later Burrows's gang robbed a train on the Texas Pacific Road and got a fairly good sum from the express car.

Rube and his brother then went to Arkansas, and in December, 1887, robbed a train near Texarkana, getting a large sum. They then went back to the old homestead in Alabama to enjoy a short rest. One day they went to Montgomery to attend a circus. The train officers attempted to arrest them. The brother was captured but Rube escaped. Afterward he robbed the Illinois Central train at Duck Hill, getting nearly $20,000. He was assisted this time by Joseph Jackson. In July last Jackson was captured and is now in the Mississippi Penitentiary.

July, 1889, a package containg a white mark arrived at the Post Office in Jewell, Ala., addressed "Cain." Burrows called for the package soon after, and asked Postmaster Gray if he had seen its contents. Gray said yes, upon which Burrows shot him, and then attempted to shoot Mrs. Gray and her sister. This murder aroused the entire State. A posse started on Burrows's trail, and surrounded the houses of Jim Cash, Allen Burrows, Rube's father, and John Thomas Burrows, his brother. They arrested all three men without resistance. A half dozen detectives caught the fifteen-year-old son of John Thomas Burrows, put a rope around his neck, threw it over the limb of a tree and threatened to hang him if he did not tell all he knew about Rube's whereabouts, his robberies, etc. The boy was badly frightened, and told of overhearing the plans of the Duck Hill train robbery and of hearing his Uncle Rube say he would kill Postmaster Gray.

Rube Burrows's last train robbery was committed on the night of September 25, 1889. With Jackson he robbed the southbound express train on the Mobile and Ohio road just south of Buckatana, getting $11,000 from the express company and a large amount of registered mail. A reward of $7500 was then offered for his capture, dead or alive.

Altogether Burrows robbed nine trains in three States, has killed several and wounded many men with his Winchester, and whipped 100 armed men in open fight. Unlike most train robbers, Burrows usually worked with only one confederate, Jackson. Indeed, he often said contemptuously: "It's as easy to hold up and go through a train as it is to rob a hen's nest."

THE PENSION ROLLS.

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Washington.

ACCORDING to the Census Bureau's figures the population of Indiana is 2,189,030, an increase of 210,729 in ten years; of Michigan, 2,089,792, increase, 452,855; New Mexico, 144,862, increase, 25,297; California 1,204,002, increase, 339,808.

THE President has appointed Charles A. Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legation to Mexico, and H. Renson Whitehouse, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to Italy.

THE President left Washington via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to attend the Grand Army reunions at Galesburg, Topeka and Kansas City, and incidentally to visit St. Louis, Indianapolis, Peoria and other cities en route.

PRESIDENT HARRISON on his Western trip made speeches from the rear platform of his train at North Bend, Ohio; North Vernon, Ind.; Seymour, Ind., and Terre Haute, Ind.

THE sixteenth annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's Union opened in Washington.

WASHINGTON was visited by the Count of Paris and his companions.

ACCORDING to the figures issued from the Census Bureau the population of Iowa is 1,906,729; increase, 282,114; per cent., 17.36. West Virginia, 760,448; increase, 141,991; per cent., 22.96. Ohio, 3,666,719; increase, 468,657; per cent., 14.65.

THE first pension certificate, No. 582, under the act of June 27 last, was issued to George E. Dyer, Company F, 50th Ohio Volunteers, at $12 per month, from July 3, 1890.

SECRETARY NOBLE has decided that the State of Oregon is not entitled to a census recount.

THE Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular offering to redeem all 4½ per cent. bonds with interest to August 31, 1891.

Foreign.

THE Prince of Wales, who is traveling incognito, arrived in Vienna, Austria. He visited the Church of the Capuchins and placed a wreath upon the tomb of Crown Prince Rudolph.

THE British steamer Ouse collided with and sank a bark off Flushing, England. The whole crew of the bark, numbering twelve men, were drowned.

THE Guatemalans and Salvadorians are fighting again on the frontier War has again been precipitated owing to the inability of the Guatemalan Government to exchange prisoners with Salvador. The first named Government shot every Salvadorian soldier captured in the late war.

A LARGE stone house six miles from Maxville, Canada, occupied by the McNaughton family, was burned. James McNaughton and an eight-year-old girl perished in the flames.

A PANIC was caused in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, by rumors of a fresh revolution.

TWO steerage passengers on the steamship Majestic committed suicide on the voyage from New York to Liverpool. The passengers made up a purse of $350 for the widow and children of one of the men.

EMPEROR WILLIAM bade farewell to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and returned to Berlin.

RUSSIA has refused to recognize the right of Prince Ferdinand to rule Bulgaria.

A CORN AGENT in Pesth, Hungary, has failed for $750,000; other failures were expected.

DR. ROBERT SACASA, who succeeded to the Presidency of Nicaragua on the death of Evaristo Carazo in August, 1889, has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

THE Portugese steamer Riolima has been wrecked by a collision with an unknown steamer at Cape Roca, on the west coast of Portugal. Four of the crew of the Riolima were drowned.

THE LABOR WORLD.

LABOR troubles are reported in Australia.

MINNEAPOLIS city laborers' wages were increased to $1.75.

THE miners' unions in Great Britain have doubled in a year.

THE ship-building industry of the American lakes is active.

A CINCINNATI (Ohio) street car conductor has fallen heir to $150,000.

THE Workingmen's Suffrage Congress was held recently, in Brussels, Belgium.

BRITISH employers are forming a mutual insurance association against strikers.

NEW YORK slate and metal roofers have agreed to work eight hours for $3.50 for a year.

FURNITURE-WORKERS in a New York city shop refuse to do without beer in working hours.

THE glass-bend makers of Austria-Hungary get five cents per 1000 dozen. A quick workman can make 5000 per day.

A NUMBER of tobacco workers, including all the cigarette makers in one factory, have gone on a strike, in Havana, Cuba.

THE miners' federation in Great Britain, which is said to have 150,000 members, is about to demand an advance of five per cent.

It is said that forty unions in the New York building trades have 60,000 members. In the same city hod-carriers are paid twenty-two cents an hour.

THE miners' unions in Great Britain have doubled in a year. One is $30,000 ahead in the same time. Advances of forty per cent in wages have been won.

THE Connellsville (Penn.) coke region has not had a year of such freedom from labor disturbances of a general character for many years as the present one has been.

A NEW YORK paper states that ninety per cent. of the telegraph operators of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies have recently organized to secure increase of salaries.

THE total number of persons employed in mines in Hungary is 35,338, of which 29,850 are adult males, nearly 3000 are boys of between twelve and sixteen and the few hundreds remaining are women.

THE great lace manufacturing concern of Wooten & Moseley, of Nottingham, England, is to be removed to Scranton, Penn., where six acres of land have been given for a location. The plant will be as extensive as that at Nottingham, which employs 3000 persons.

THE Minister of the Exterior of France is collecting statistics in regard to the conditions of labor from all countries for the purpose of making suggestions how to obviate pernicious competition of the industries of the different nations of the world.

MRS. MARY CLEARY DUNCREUX is not only president of the New York screw manufactory, but a practical working mechanic, who inspects all the output of her establishment and who can turn out first-class cabinet screws, gun screws, watch screws and machine screws.

WHEN the New York Central Railroad seized men, during the recent strike, in such large numbers that they could not select them one by one by actual trial, they instituted an examination which is precisely similar to the method of labor registration under the Massachusetts civil service commission.

THE demand for laborers on railroad work in the Northwest so far exceeds the available supply that contractors on the various lines now building have been compelled to send East for help. It is estimated that not less than 7000 men are employed in construction work alone in Oregon at present, and many hundreds more could be employed were they there.

BURNED IN THEIR HOME.

John McBee's Wife and Three Children Perish in the Flames.

The residence of ex-Policeman John McBee at Dubuque, Iowa, was discovered to be on fire at 4 o'clock the other morning. A neighbor tried to arouse the family. While knocking at the door the window in the upper story crashed and McBee fell to the ground. For a few moments he was senseless. When he recovered he began crying that his family were upstairs. The flames were quickly extinguished.

The mother and three children were found quickly removed. Mrs. McBee and the elder daughter Rose, aged eighteen, were dead. The younger daughter, Bertha, aged sixteen, and Charley, five years old, were still alive. The boy died that afternoon. The girl cannot recover. McBee was too dazed to give a connected account of the affair, but it has been gathered that he awoke nearly suffocated and aroused his wife. They groped in the smoke and darkness until McBee struck the window, through which he leaped or fell. The mother was with him, but remembering her children, went back to save them.

When found the family were in a group, with their arms about each other's necks The bodies were very slightly burned.

NATIONAL BANKS.

A Large Increase in the Number During the Year.

An increase of 296 national banks is shown by the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency during the twelve months which ended September 30. This is the largest number of new institutions in a single year since 1865, when the State banks so generally took out charters under the National Banking act. The aggregate capitalization of these new institutions is $34,595,000, and the increase is mostly in the growing regions of the Northwest and Southwest.

New England, with so many banks already established, reports only eight new ones, with an aggregate capital of $625,000. New York reports eight new institutions, with an aggregate capital of $1,000,000, and Pennsylvania, twenty-four, with a capital of $2,175,000.

The six States recently admitted to the Union report thirty-one new banks, with an aggregate capital of $3,200,000. The largest increase is shown in the two States of Texas and Missouri, the former of which reports sixty-three new banks and a capital of $6,290,000, and the latter twenty new banks with a capital of $4,400,000.

HIS LIFE IN DANGER.

An Attempt Made to Assassinate an Ex-Congressman.

An attempt was made to assassinate ex-Congressman C. R. Breckenridge at Centre Ridge, Conway County, Ark. He is conducting his canvass for re-election, and while he was speaking a cap was snapped on his back, outside the window, where a large crowd had gathered.

It was about four feet from where he was standing. The report attracted the attention of the audience, many of whom went out of the house to investigate the matter. Mr. Breckinridge completed his speech, however. On the return to his hotel, Mr. Norman, a citizen of this place, was knocked down from behind with a slung-shot.

HORRORS OF THE PLAGUE.

Vultures and Dogs Fight Over Cholera Victims in Arabia.

Accounts come from the Red Sea of the horrible condition of the cholera victims. The Arabs and strangers in that region are dying by scores. Persons are seized with cholera and die within an hour with clenched teeth and bodies terribly drawn up.

Birds and dogs feed on the corpses, which the inhabitants are afraid to touch, and vast flocks of vultures dispute for the prey with the four footed scavengers. From the interior of Arabia the accounts are fully as heartrending, and the victims are said to be numbered by thousands.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Ten Miners Killed By an Explosion in Mexico.

News has been received from Rosario gold mine, seventy miles inland from Mazatlan, Mexico, of a terrible explosion which occurred there. An American named McGee, who came from Napa, Cal., was working with nine Mexicans in a sixty-foot level near the magazine, which contained several hundred pounds of dynamite. This exploded in some way and ten men were blown almost to atoms.

OFFICIAL returns show that 5,000,000 acres of land in Ireland have been cultivated in 1890, a decrease from 1889 of 150,000 acres. Every crop shows a decreased yield.

POWDER MILLS BLOW UP.

A Terrible Explosion Near Wilmington, Delaware.

Over Ten Persons Killed and a Village Destroyed.

At 3:25 o'clock on a recent afternoon Wilmington, Del., was shaken by a series of terrific explosions, which caused every house to tremble to its foundations. People rushed out of their houses and inquired the cause. Every one suspected that the powder mills of E. Dupont & Co., on the Brandywine River, about four miles from the city, had exploded. The report was soon confirmed, and people flocked to the upper yard of the powder works. There a terrible sight met their eyes.

The large upper yard, covering over five acres, was a complete wreck. Two magazines, a packing house, a dry house and the separating and corning room had exploded one after another. They were completely wrecked. Of two of the buildings nothing was left but holes in the ground. The others were a heap of stones. Twelve men who had been at work in and about the mills and one woman had been killed. The soda mill, the charcoal mills and the numerous other buildings in the yard had their roofs and sides blown in and were wrecked.

The little village of Dupont's Bank, situated at the hill overlooking the river and mills, was completely wrecked and women and children buried in the ruins. It contained about thirty houses and not one was left habitable. Roofs are torn off, sides are crushed in, lathing and plastering torn away, the doors upheaved, and in every way the fearful force had done its dreadful work. Women and children were standing in groups, crying and lamenting the loss of husbands and fathers and the total destruction of their homes.

Doctors were summoned from Wilmington, and administered to the wants of the dead and dying. Fortunately the large magazine of corrugated iron, used as the main storehouse for powder, escaped, as did also a smaller sporting powder magazine, both of which were about two hundred yards from the blown-up buildings.

The first explosion came from one of the magazines in which prismatic powder was being packed. The concussion of the first explosion, or the flame from it, sent the others off. William R. Green, an old and very careful employe of the company, was at work packing the prismatic powder in tin cans, soldering a sheet of tin over each layer. It is supposed that his irons got too hot and ignited the powder.

Following are the killed: John Newell, William Green, Martin Dolan, Patrick Dougherty, James Dolan, William McGarvey, John Dietz, John Hurley, Michael Hurley, Edward Grant, Joseph Harzar, Daniel Harkins, Mrs. Owen Dougherty.

Eugene Dupont, a member of the firm, was missing after the explosion, and it was feared that he met his death with his employes.

It was reported from Chester, Penn., that the shock created a panic in a school and that seven children were killed and a number injured.

Colonel H. A. Dupont said that the loss would reach $1,000,000, and perhaps exceed that amount.

Immediately after the explosion a large building known as the "refinery," located near the centre of the village, took fire. It was a matter of life and death to the whole population that this fire should be extinguished before it communicated with the powder the building contained.

Taking their lives in their hands, the Dupont Fire Brigade fought the flames which had caught the roof. It was touch and go between success and destruction, but the firemen won.

Had the roof fallen in it is doubtful if any man, woman or child in the vicinity would have escaped death or serious injury.

About fifty families are rendered homeless by the disaster, and many are so dazed by the terrible events of these few seconds as to seem hardly conscious of where they are or what they are doing.

The bodies of only two of the killed were found. While daylight lasted portions of other bodies were being collected, a limb here, an arm there, a piece of the trunk in another place.

The Dupont Powder Works were established in 1802 by Eleuthere Ireno Dupont de Nemours, a Frenchman who came to this country in 1798 to escape Jacobin persecution.

ALASKA'S WEALTH.

Annual Report of the Governor of the Territory.

Lyman E. Knapp, the Governor of Alaska, in his annual report to Secretary Noble, says that the law prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the Territory is a dead letter, except as to the Indians. Liquors of the vilest quality are sold openly and in violation of the law, even to those whose families are suffering for the necessaries of life. The reason assigned for the inefficiency of the law, the Governor says, is that prosecutions would be of no avail. Grand juries refuse to indict, and petit juries refuse to convict. Legislation which would provide more effective machinery for the enforcement of the present law would undoubtedly, the Governor thinks, afford a solution of the perplexing question. He calls attention to the inadequacy of the laws for the administration of justice, preserving the peace and holding criminals for trial, and recommends that a commission, consisting in part at least of men acquainted with the country and its needs, be appointed to prepare a short code of special laws, to be submitted to Congress, thus, he thinks, some of the more serious difficulties might be met. The work of the Government schools, of which there are fourteen, the Governor says, is measurably satisfactory, though the attendance is not large, the children preferring to hunt and fish and the parents being indifferent.

About 100,000 full-sized sealskins were taken by the Alaska Commercial Company during the year under their contract with the Government, and probably half as many more were captured at sea and stolen by poaching vessels. Other furs, such as bear, mink, otter, etc., are taken in large numbers. The codfishing industry, though not insignificant, is stated to be far from what it should be. Some of the exports during the last year are enumerated below: Whalebone, $1,159,905; whale oil, $172,500; codfish, $535,000; salmon, $3,353,000; gold (estimated), $2,000,000; fur seal, $2,000,000; all other exports sufficient to make the total $9,840,730. Considerable activity has been manifested, but no excitement in connection with the various mining interests.

THE MARKETS.

41	NEW YORK.		
Beeves		3 15	@ 5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good		25 00	@45 00
Calves, common to prime		3 40	@ 5 50
Sheep		4 00	@ 5 25
Lambs		5 00	@ 6 60
Hogs—Live		4 10	@ 4 85
Dressed		5¾	@ 7
Flour—City Mill Extra		4 90	@ 5 25
Patents		5 35	@ 6 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red		1 07½	@ 1 08
Rye—State		73	@ 75
Barley—Two-rowed State		75	@ 82½
Corn—Ungraded Mixed		56½	@ 58
Oats—No. 1 White		—	@ 48½
Mixed Western		41	@ 46½
Hay—Good		55	@ 65
Straw—Long Rye		65	@ 85
Lard—City Steam		6.00	@ 6.05c
Butter—State Creamery		18	@ 24
Dairy, fair to good		14	@ 21
West. Im. Creamery		10	@ 18
Factory		8	@ 13
Cheese—State Factory		7½	@ 9¾
Skims—Light		6	@ 7½
Western		6	@ 9¾
Eggs—State and Penn		22	@ 25
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western		3 65	@ 4 85
Sheep—Medium to Good		4 45	@ 4 70
Lambs—Fair to Good		5 75	@ 5 95
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks		4 70	@ 4 80
Flour—Family		3 85	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern		1 04½	@ 1 05½
Corn—No. 3, Yellow		—	@ 56
Oats—No. 2, White		—	@ 44
Barley—No. 1 Canada		—	@ 92
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by		23½	@ 25
Seeds—Timothy, Northern		2 25	@ 2 50
Clover, Northern		10	@ 11
Hay—Fair		18 00	@14 00
Straw—Good to Prime		16 00	@16 50
Butter—Firsts		19	@ 22
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight		3½	@ 6½
Sheep—Live weight		—	@ 4
Lambs		4½	@ 5¾
Hogs—Northern		—	@ 5¼
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family		—	@ 3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Oct		1 02	@ 1 02¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Oct		57½	@ 58
Oats—Ungraded White		—	@ 45¼
Potatoes		20	@ 77
Butter—Creamery Extra		21	@ 22
Cheese—Part skims		6	@¾ 7

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BUFFALO has stolen the fewest bases.

PAUL HINES will not be re-engaged by the Boston League team.

LUBY, Anson's prize pitcher, won seventeen consecutive games.

BRODIE, of Boston's League team, struck out only twice this season.

HERMAN LONG is the leading base-stealer of the Boston League Club.

THE Pittsburg League team has made the least hits and the most errors.

THIS season the Boston Players' Club has drawn the largest home crowds.

TWENTY men have scored over one hundred runs each in the Players' League.

THE National League is reported to be netting its one year men right and left.

CAPTAIN RAYMOND, of the Louisville Club, will take a team to California this winter.

LOUISVILLE is a great sacrifice hitting team. Every man in the game plays to win.

THE Players' League will play no exhibition games with the American Association.

VON DER AHE, of the St. Louis Browns, says he has lost $15,000 on the present season.

WARD, of the Brooklyn Players, and Shindle, of the Philadelphia Players, have made the most base hits.

THE report that the Chicago Players' Club had signed McCarthy and Fuller, of St. Louis, is confirmed.

LOUISVILLE and Kansas City can go hand in hand this fall. For the first time each has won a championship.

TOM LOFTUS says that no pitcher should be signed for more than one year, as they are a variable quantity.

CONNIE MACK has caught over 100 games for the Buffalo Players' team this season and stands third in the record.

DUFFY has made more runs than any other player in the Players' League. Stovey and Gore come next, in the order named.

NEW YORK has it is claimed, the highest salaried club in the National League, expending $37,065 in this respect this year.

HISTORY has repeated itself this season as last year. Cleveland once more knocked Boston out of the League championship.

CAPTAIN KELLY has agreed to go to San Francisco with Comisky's aggregation. Burns, of Brooklyn, will also make the trip.

IN the Players' League, New York has made the most hits and Boston the most runs. New York has also earned the most runs.

THIRTY players of the Boston League Club that have not signed for next season are Gruber, McGarr, Tabor and Hardie. The latter two may not be asked to sign.

THE "small figure" game of the season was played in St. Louis, September 16, between the St. Louis and Columbus clubs. Total runs, 1; hits, 8; errors, 1; total of runs, hits and errors, 5.

MANAGER HANLON, of the Pittsburg Players, has notified Kuehne, Morris and Robinson that their services would not be required next year. The three men have not been playing very good ball lately.

Eugene Dupont, a member of the firm, was missing after the explosion, and it was feared that he met his death with his employes.

It was reported from Chester, Penn., that the shock created a panic in a school and that seven children were killed and a number injured.

Colonel H. A. Dupont said that the loss would reach $1,000,000, and perhaps exceed that amount.

Immediately after the explosion a large building known as the "refinery," located near the centre of the village, took fire. It was a matter of life and death to the whole population that this fire should be extinguished before it communicated with the powder the building contained.

Taking their lives in their hands, the Dupont Fire Brigade fought the flames which had caught the roof. It was touch and go between success and destruction, but the firemen won.

Had the roof fallen in it is doubtful if any man, woman or child in the vicinity would have escaped death or serious injury.

About fifty families are rendered homeless by the disaster, and many are so dazed by the terrible events of these few seconds as to seem hardly conscious of where they are or what they are doing.

The bodies of only two of the killed were found. While daylight lasted portions of other bodies were being collected, a limb here, an arm there, a piece of the trunk in another place.

The Dupont Powder Works were established in 1802 by Eleuthere Ireno Dupont de Nemours, a Frenchman who came to this country in 1798 to escape Jacobin persecution.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

HOG cholera is prevalent in Iowa.

THE English fruit crop is a failure.

THE population of Cincinnati is 280,909.

VERMONT is the only State to report a full hop crop.

PREPARE for a bitter cold winter, say the weather prophets.

SEVEN or eight Texas colored men are worth $100,000 each.

OVER 13,000 bills were introduced in Congress at the last session.

THERE are thirty-nine theosophical societies in the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA produces one-half of the coal mined in the United States.

RICH petroleum fields have been discovered in the State of Tobasco, Mexico.

THE assessed valuation of Spokane Falls, Washington, is $10,000,000 above that of last year.

THE Turks have become alarmed over the massing of Russian troops on the Armenian frontier.

EIGHTEEN carloads of bottled catchup were shipped recently from Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis.

RUSSIA has ordered six torpedo vessels and 200,000 rifles of the latest pattern from French manufacturers.

THE four leading candidates upon the Republican ticket in Massachusetts are sons of New Hampshire.

THE fruit shipments from California to the East this year will reach 10,000 carloads, or 200,000,000 pounds.

ENGLAND is about to establish a fortress at Port Said. This will give her possession of both ends of the Suez canal.

A MANUFACTURING city modeled after Pullman, Ill., is to be built on 3000 acres of land adjacent to Minneapolis.

DROUGHT and hot winds have ruined the crops in North Dakota, and there is great destitution among the settlers.

CARAVANS that enter the Soudan are plundered by the natives to obtain food, as thousands are dying of starvation.

THE condition of the potato crop, according to Statistician Dodge, is 65.7, or the lowest average ever before reported.

THE cotton crop of Georgia is expected to be at least twenty-five per cent. short this year on account of the heavy rains.

MORE than 6,000,000 pieces of mail matter are sent annually to the Dead Letter Office It is a daily average of 20,000 pieces.

ST. SOPHIA, the largest steamer ever constructed in the United States, was launched a few days ago, at Cramp's shipyards, Philadelphia.

THE New York City Postoffice is self sustaining, its profit amounting during the last fiscal year to the tolerably pleasant sum of $3,755,000.

PHYSICAL education has been suspended in the New York city public schools this year from lack of an appropriation necessary for the purpose.

IT is claimed that it takes about fifteen pounds more of spring wheat from the crop of 1890 to make a barrel of flour than it did from the crop of 1889.

CHINA has secured so much of the trans-Baikal trade in Siberia that the Governor of the district has petitioned Russia to prohibit the immigration of Chinese.

THE number of pension claims already filed under the new Dependent Pension law has reached 445,318, and they are increasing at the rate of about 15,000 a week.

A MAJORITY of the South American governments have signified their support of the project for an international exhibition at Genoa, Italy, in 1892, to celebrate the discovery of America.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

The Governor of the Mormon Territory Makes His Annual Report.

Arthur L. Thomas, the Governor of Utah Territory, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, estimates the population of the Territory, upon information furnished by the Supervisor of the Census, at 230,932, an increase during the decade of about fifty-five per cent. The foreign-born population brought to the Territory under Mormon auspices from 1881 to 1889 was 16,574, an average of about 1800 annually. This is largely assisted immigration. The value of gold produced during the year 1889 was $496,500; silver, $6,656,234; unrefined lead, $1,373,584; refined lead, $80,662; copper, $2,06,079. The business prosperity which began about two years ago has continued.

There is no reason, according to the Governor, to believe that any earthly power can exact from the Mormon Church any declaration opposed to polygamy. While the leaders are generally well to do, have pleasant homes and see the pleasant side of life, the layman is doomed to a lifetime of toil. Mormonism involves slavery of the mind and the subjecting of the energies of the people in a physical, moral and religious sense to the control of leaders whose motives are too often prompted by ambition and love of power.

THE largest number of exhibits ever made at a New York fair was at the late fiftieth annual exhibition of the State Fair at the new grounds near Syracuse. There were entered 1159 cattle, 523 horses, 699 sheep, 327 swine, 1034 poultry, making the total of live stock 3742. The gr